

Trenton House Hotel
Trenton
Mercer County
New Jersey

HABS No. NJ-960

HABS
NJ,
11-TRET,
26-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
MID-ATLANTIC REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
TRENTON HOUSE HOTEL

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Location: 20-24 North Warren Street and 1-19 East Hanover Street,
Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey

Last Owner: Plapinger-Platt Down Town Property

Last Occupant: Santaniello's Kitchen, Lido Gardens Restaurant

Last Use: Commercial

The Trenton House Hotel was demolished in September 1987 to make way for new commercial construction.

Significance: The Trenton House was one of Trenton's most famous and prestigious hotels in the 19th century, serving politicians in town for the work of the state legislature and travelers who arrived at the nearby railroad station. Transformed to a hotel from a Georgian-style residence in 1824, the Marquis de Lafayette stayed here during his American tour of that year. In 1861 President-elect Abraham Lincoln was a guest at the Trenton House while traveling to his first inauguration. Lincoln was given a reception here, and he addressed crowds of citizens from the hotel balcony. The hotel was a gathering place for many other politicians during the 19th century, and the legend grew of the Trenton House's "Room 100", where deals were made and political careers won or lost. The hotel was noted for the high quality of its rooms, service, and food. Additions and alterations to the hotel were made every few years in the latter 19th century to keep it up-to-date. The dining rooms and restaurants on the first floor continued to attract customers at the turn of the century, even as the hotel itself began to decline in the face of competition from newer establishments. The Trenton House kept its name for little over a century, but a 1927 change of ownership made it the Milner Hotel. The Depression years were hard on the business, and in 1941, the once-grand ground-floor spaces - the lobby, the billiard hall, and dining rooms were destroyed as the interior was carved up into fourteen small shops

Gradually, the upper floors of the building were abandoned, and by the 1970s, the old hotel was derelict. The importance and popularity of the 19th century hotel was remembered in popular reference to the building as the Trenton House up to the day of its demolition.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: Residence built ca. 1780 adapted to hotel use 1824, major additions 1854, 1869, 1871, 1895, and 1941.
2. Architect: Original architect/builder unknown; additions in 1871 by local architect Harry E. Finch. Storefront additions and ground floor alterations in 1941 by Trenton architect Louis S. Kaplan.
3. Original and subsequent owners: Chain of Title references from the Mercer County Hall of Records unless otherwise noted:
 - 1824 - Transfer from Samuel Evans to John Savage. Hunterdon County deed book 37, page 197.
 - 1833 - Transfer from John Savage to Robert F. Stockton and Philemon Dickinson. Hunterdon County deed book 55, page 309.
 - 1838 - Transfer from Robert F. Stockton and Philemon Dickinson to Camden & Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. Deed book A, page 339.
 - 1841 - Transfer from Camden & Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company to William Snowden. Deed book C, page 568.
 - 1854 - Transfer from the estate of William Snowden, by Thomas J. Stryker, William C. Howell, and Joshua Jones to Peter Katzenbach.
 - 1906 - Transfer from heirs of Peter Katzenbach to the Trenton House Company, a New Jersey corporation. Deed book 286, page 499.
 - 1941 - Transfer from the Trenton House Company, a New Jersey corporation to Warren, Inc., a New Jersey corporation. Deed book 818, page 203.
 - 1950 - Transfer from Warren Inc., a New Jersey corporation, to Henry and Frances Kaplan and Albert B. and Catherine Kahn. Deed book 1130, page 156.

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- 1960 - Transfer from Henry and Frances Kaplan and Albert B. and Catherine Kahn to Frances Kaplan and Catherine Kahn. Deed book 1530, page 496 and 500.
- 1979 - Transfer from Frances Kaplan and Catherine Kahn to Mervyn J. Platt, Wallace R. Plapinger and Allan R. Plapinger, partners trading as Plapinger-Platt Down Town Properties. Deed book 2115, page 576.
- 1987 - Transfer from Plapinger-Platt Down Town Properties to DKM Properties Corp.

- 4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not known.
- 5. Original plans and construction: Original plans or drawings are not known to exist. The first verifiable image of the hotel is a sketch published in the New York Daily Graphic in 1878. By that time, the original house on the site had been subsumed into a large four-story block fronting on Warren Street, and the early kitchen wing was replaced by four story brick annex. A shallow flat-roofed porch, supported by large brackets, extended across the Warren Street facade and over the sidewalk at the time of the sketch. Physical evidence of the original Georgian building is available only in the ghost of the gable roof visible in the north wall (East Hanover Street side) of the front portion of the building, and the Flemish bond brickwork on the second story.
- 6. Alterations and additions: Some alterations must have taken place in the original brick house to convert it to hotel use in 1824, but it is unknown what these were. An inventory of the building in 1851 details its contents, identifying 23 rooms, including garrets and kitchen, but only twelve of these rooms seem to have been rented to hotel guests. In 1854, the hotel was significantly enlarged by being raised to four stories. The total number of rooms in the building was increased to 50. From 1869 to 1871, 75 more guest rooms were added in a major addition to the hotel. This four story brick wing fronted East Hanover Street, taking over space formerly occupied by a stable. It was designed by Trenton architect Harry Finch, who also designed the Grill Room restaurant on the hotel's first floor. In 1889, improvements were made in

the "sanitary arrangements" of the hotel, and an electrical annunciator and fire alarm installed. With indoor plumbing in place, there was no longer a need for the open courtyard which had contained privies and a service yard, so in 1895 the dining areas of the hotel were enlarged with an addition which completely covered the lot. Interior photographs of the hotel from the early 20th century indicate that it was completely redecorated in Classical Revival taste about that time as well. The last major change to the hotel occurred in 1941, when the ground floor rooms were transformed into fourteen retail spaces, most with separate storefronts around the exterior of the building.

- B. Historical Context: The 63 by 200 foot lot advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette for April 24, 1746 is the first published reference to the site which would become known as the Trenton House in the following century. By the time the property had passed to John Reynolds in 1778, a brick house was standing there. That house became the core of Trenton's most famous 19th century hotel, whose arrival was noted in a modest announcement in the local paper, the True American, on May 8, 1824.

"The subscriber has removed from the City Tavern to a house on the East side of the Main [Warren] Street, to be designated the Trenton House." - J.M. Bispham.

The new hotel had a distinguished guest almost immediately, when the Marquis de Lafayette stayed there during his visit to Trenton on September 27, 1824. Lafayette's tour of America nearly fifty years after the Revolution celebrated both the French general who had supported the American cause, and the accomplishments of the new nation. He was feted in towns all over the eastern seaboard; in Trenton, a banquet in his honor was held at the Trenton House. The host at the hotel at this time was Joseph Bispham, who made a name for himself in the hotel business in Trenton. He left in 1829 to manage the Clinton House in New York City.

The hotel continued to be quietly successful when an enthusiastic young man, Peter Katzenbach, came to work for proprietress Maria Snowden in the 1840s. He became the manager, and then lessee of the building in 1851. Before he leased the building, a complete inventory was drawn up of the hotel and its furnishings. Twenty-three rooms were listed, including garrets and kitchens; twelve of these were guest rooms. The hotel still occupied the old Georgian building, and Katzenbach saw that a larger, more modern facility was needed.

In 1854, he purchased the building, and launched the hotel and himself into local fame. Katzenbach began by having the gable roof torn off, and two stories added atop the old building. The resulting hotel was much more imposing in size than its predecessor, and readily visible from the Camden & Amboy Railroad station a block away. The flat roof, projecting eaves, and a small bracketed porch on the hotel also made it more architecturally fashionable, suggesting the newly popular Italianate style.

Peter Katzenbach encouraged the patronage of local and state politicians, and the second floor front room of the hotel, known as Room 100, gained a reputation as the gathering place for deal-makers and legislators. It was widely reported that much legislation originated there, and large sums of money changed hands. Room 100 was enshrined as a political landmark when Abraham Lincoln stayed there on his way to his Presidential inauguration in 1861. Lincoln arrived by train from Jersey City at mid-day, and was a guest of the hotel for a luncheon. In response to calls and cheers from the street, Lincoln stepped to a window and briefly addressed the crowd. By two in the afternoon, the President-elect was again on the train, bound for Philadelphia. His visit was brief, but the impact profound; for over a century after the event, the Trenton House was popularly known as the hotel where Lincoln had stayed.

After the Civil War, General William Sewell rented Room 100 for several years. Others who came to Katzenbach's Trenton House included James G. Blaine, William Howard Taft, William Jennings Bryan, many of New Jersey's governors, and leading actresses and actors. A local wag noted that "Even after the Civil War, no tipsy man who wanted to take a nap in a chair on the Trenton House porch was permitted to do so unless he was a leading citizen."

To accommodate the rich, the famous, and the ordinary traveler, Katzenbach embarked on another building campaign in 1869. He hired Harry E. Finch, a Trenton architect best known for the design of the Taylor Opera House in that city. Finch created a large four story brick box along Hanover Street, attached to the rear of the old hotel. The lack of ornament on the exterior did not mean spartan interiors, however, and rooms were graced with marblized slate mantelpieces, and stencilled ceiling decoration. Seventy-five guest rooms were added, but their paint was barely dry when Katzenbach had the old stables at the rear of the property torn down in 1871 to

put up a four-story annex. This caused a contemporary reporter to write, "The Trenton House now looks like a giant hotel." The lower floor of the new addition incorporated a spacious and elegant billiard room, and Katzenbach brought in expert players to interest the public and show off fancy shots.

After the building was complete, Peter Katzenbach worked to improve the amenities of the Trenton House. A barber was installed in the hotel, and the business traveler of the late 19th century was catered to with "sample rooms, especially adapted for commercial trades," according to a city directory advertisement of 1884. Businessmen were further lured by the promise of telephone communications, bath rooms, and "the most commodious Billiard Parlor in the City." In 1885, the Trenton House boasted of its improved steam laundry services. The food and wines served in the restaurants were emphasized in another advertisement. By 1889, the Trenton House proudly announced:

"This hotel is the COMMERCIAL HOUSE of the City, centrally located in the business portion. [It] has recently been completely renovated throughout. Improved Electric Annunciator, with return call system, and Speaking Tubes to the office. The sanitary arrangements of the House have been completely overhauled by an expert engineer, so that today this Hotel has a sanitary system that is unsurpassed. The guest's rooms, 125 in number, all have natural light and ventilation, arranged singly or in suits [sic]. The TRENTON HOUSE is conducted on the American plan,... It will be the aim of the management... also to have its cuisine the best in the State..." (The Industries and Advantages of the City of Trenton, 1889, p. 108).

In 1895, Katzenbach, now an old man, directed his last improvements to the hotel, with extensive renovations and redecorating of the interior. The famed billiard room was converted into a Grill Room, banquet hall, and bar room. Many of Trenton's social clubs and service groups met over dinner at the Trenton House in the early 20th century.

Peter Katzenbach died in 1906. His son Frederick sold the hotel, but remained as manager for a decade. However, the Katzenbach name was not enough to reverse a decline in the

fortunes of the hotel. Faced with competition from newer, more modern hotels several blocks away, and the loss of the railroad station nearby, the Trenton House began to lose its luster. The owner at the time, Benedict C. Kuser, made plans in 1925 to tear the old hotel down and build a modern eleven story Trenton Hotel on the site. This never came about, and the hotel changed hands again. After a century of operation under the same name, that too changed in 1927, to the Milner Hotel.

The Depression did nothing to improve business at the hotel, so in 1941, the owners proposed to transform the little used lobbies and public spaces to commercial use. The grand rooms of the hotel were carved up into fourteen small retail establishments, most with separate storefronts along the perimeter of the building. This caused a dramatic change on the hotel's first floor, transforming its conservative brick street face to one of glass, steel, enameled metal, and neon signs.

The upper floors of the building remained a shabby hotel, reached by a small lobby and dark staircase. Over the years, floors and wings of the enormous building were abandoned as maintenance needs grew. The first floor shops were tenanted for a time by Dunham's Department Store, a major presence on the block in the 1950s, but they were succeeded by a series of dry cleaners, coffee shops, barber shops, and shoe shine establishments. Renamed the Earle Hotel in 1953, it was closed in 1962 for failing to meet city health and housing standards. A number of permanent residents were evicted, but business continued in the shops on the lower floors. The entire building was condemned by the city in 1982 after a small fire set by vagrants; the once-bustling hotel sat vacant and deteriorating until 1987, when it was demolished.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: The Trenton House is a large brick structure created in a series of building and remodelling campaigns throughout the 19th century. At present, it has little exterior detail relating it to an architectural style, and the multiple storefronts along the first floor have been altered without respect for the architecture of the hotel or the storefront's original design.

2. Condition of Fabric: The building is in very poor condition, and it has become an enormous pigeon roost during its vacancy over the past five years. Alteration of the individual storefronts on an ad hoc basis severely disrupted the structural stability of the building.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: The North Warren Street elevation of the building measures 62.83' and the East Hanover Street elevation measures 142.09'. The building covers all of the property known as Block 4B, Lots 16 & 17 in downtown Trenton. The building forms a "C" shape with the long part of the building fronting East Hanover Street. While in the 19th century this configuration left a small courtyard and service yard in the interior of the lot, the area was enclosed in a one story addition at the turn of the century. The rest of the Trenton House is four stories tall, and includes a basement beneath much of the building.
2. Foundation: The foundation of the earliest part of the hotel is no longer visible or accessible, although presumably it is made of rough fieldstone in lime mortar like the two successive rear additions. The last addition, built in the 1890s has a stone and brick foundation laid in a cement-based mortar. None of the foundation walls are visible on the exterior of the building.
3. Walls: The earliest part of the Trenton House, built in the latter 18th century, is identifiable by the Flemish bond brickwork. Later additions are of common red brick laid in English bond. The 1870s addition to the hotel has walls of dark red pressed brick laid in narrow butter joints in a common bond pattern. Historic photographs indicate that the walls (on the North Warren Street side at least) were stuccoed or painted a light color in the 1890s, and an article about the Trenton House appearing in the local newspaper in 1942 states that the building was "originally plastered outside." There is no evidence of either paint or plaster on the bricks at present.
4. Structural system: The entire building is load-bearing masonry, with wooden joists and roof framing. Internal support columns on the first floor are of iron, and steel beams frame openings for the 20th century storefronts.

5. Bulkheads, balconies: Three metal fire escapes have been attached to the exterior of the Trenton House in the 20th century; one on the North Warren Street facade and two on the East Hanover Street elevation. No porches survive. Storefronts inserted into the first floor of the hotel in 1941 used vitreous glass bulkheads below large plate glass windows surmounted by metal sign boards and projecting neon signs.
6. Chimneys: Three large brick chimneys, square in section, stand along the roof of the building on the East Hanover Street elevation.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways: No original exterior doors survive. Entry to the hotel is gained through a single unobtrusive door in the East Hanover Street facade. This is a replacement metal door in a steel frame. The storefronts around the first floor of the building are all boarded shut; they have been greatly altered since their construction.
 - b. Windows: The front (North Warren Street elevation) of the building has wooden 1/1 sash windows with plain wooden lintels and sills. The rear section of the building (East Hanover Street elevation, 1890s addition) has wooden 2/2 sash windows in wooden frames with plain brownstone lintels and sills.
8. Roof: The Warren Street section of the hotel is capped by a low pitch gable roof. All additions along East Hanover Street have a flat roof which pitches slightly toward the rear of the building. The roof is covered with a variety of composition roofing materials, including asphalt shingles and tar. A mid-20th century assessment record by the City of Trenton notes the building had a metal roof. If still extant, it is covered by other materials. The Trenton House has a wooden box gutter built behind a simple molded cornice. The 1870s addition at the rear of the building also has widely spaced wooden eaves brackets and a dentil block motif atop the fascia. An elevator house is located on the roof at the junction of the original building (1824/1854) with the first addition (1869).

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor plans: In 1946, before the final years of decay and vandalism to the building, the hotel was noted in city records as having 104 rooms, 23 bathrooms, and 14 shops.
 - a. Basement: The basement is divided into several rooms within each of four discrete sections marking the successive additions to the hotel. The original portion of the basement is inaccessible. The basement centered within the East Hanover Street elevation housed the hotel kitchen. Charred beams and other indications of a fire are in this area. The basement underneath the 1870s addition to the hotel contains the furnace and service rooms for heating the building.
 - b. First floor: The hotel's first floor space is largely gone as the result of the insertion of storefronts within the building in 1941. There is no large lobby or other public space surviving, only a hall leading from the entry on East Hanover Street to the stairs in the front of the building.
 - c. Second floor: The second floor contains some of the largest guest rooms, including some two-room suites in the rear wing of the building. The rooms are placed off a double-loaded corridor which winds through the entire building. The hall is considerably wider in the rear wing, which is raised half a story from the older part of the hotel. The rear wing includes public toilets; sinks were located within each room.
 - d. Third and fourth floors: Identical floors of small guest rooms off a double-loaded corridor like that found on the second floor. Rooms on these upper floors were plain and utilitarian, without much architectural detail.
2. Stairways: One "L" plan stair case rises from the interior front of the building leading from the entry hall to the second floor hallway. It was probably constructed in 1941 when the addition of storefronts in the hotel necessitated a change in the interior circulation pattern. The plain, square-section varnished balustrade and newel post are typical of stock materials of that era. A second stairway is found in the rear (1871) section of the building. It has been blocked from first to second

floors, but extends up to the fourth floor. The octagonal wooden newel and turned balusters are stock mid-19th century items. A third staircase may have extended up through the hotel from the rear courtyard entrance, but it is now gone, and only a few shadow lines on the wall suggest its presence.

3. Flooring: Wooden flooring is found throughout the hotel, with wider (4") tongue and groove pine boards in the front (earlier) sections of the building, and narrower (2-3") strip oak flooring in the rear. A fragment of tile floor remains in the basement kitchen. It is composed of 1" hexagonal unglazed tiles typical of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
4. Walls and ceilings: The walls and ceilings throughout the Trenton House are lath and plaster. Layers of wallpaper survive in guest rooms on the second and third floors, as well as in some sections of the hallway. The ceilings in the large suites at the rear of the second floor were painted with a stenciled border of abstracted design in pale green and rose colored water-based paints. Fragments of a pressed metal ceiling survive in corners of the first floor.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The additive nature of the hotel is reflected in the variety of doors and door frames still found throughout the building. Some of the oldest doors, found in the front section of the hotel, may be 18th century, with an eight panel configuration of raised panels with beaded edges. The door surrounds in this part of the hotel have clearly been replaced, however, with the half-round profile moldings and corner blocks typical of Italianate style design. Other door types in the hotel include the standard 19th century four panel door; a three-over-three vertical panel door found primarily in the rear wing; and modern hollow core replacement doors.
 - b. Windows: The windows facing the North Warren Street elevation are surrounded by half-round moldings which extend to the floor, enclosing a paneled window skirt. All other windows have simple molded frames on the interior.

6. Decorative features and trim: All the guest rooms and the public stair hall contained fireplaces, although the mantles from all but one fireplace have been removed or severely damaged. The surviving mantle was found on the third floor, in the rear (1871) wing of the hotel. It is a painted slate mantle, with marblized mantle shelf and decorative panels. The round-cornered opening to the fireplace originally had a metal insert for a coal fire. In the more ornate guest suites on the second floor, there are plaster ceiling medallions and molded plaster cornices. The simpler upper rooms are without these decorative details. All guest rooms have closets, made of vertically laid planks with paneled doors. The woodwork, now painted, was apparently originally varnished.
7. Mechanical equipment:
 - Heating: The hotel was heated from the turn-of-the-century on by a large coal-fired iron furnace, located in the basement of the rear wing of the building. It produced steam heat, brought into each room via a cast iron radiator.
 - Lighting: A few knobs in the walls and ceilings indicate the remains of a gas lighting system for the hotel. This was superseded by electricity by the end of the 19th century. Simple ceiling fixtures, and even bare bulbs, served to light halls and guest rooms. No fixtures survive in the public spaces on the first floor.
 - Plumbing: The original hotel had no plumbing; only with construction of a new "sanitary system" in the 1880s did guests have access to indoor toilets and running water. A row of toilet stalls was built at the end of each corridor. Guest rooms on the second floor had individual wall-mounted sinks in the room; guests in the more utilitarian rooms on the upper floors shared sinks located at either end of the hall.
 - Elevators: An elevator was installed in the hotel within the structure of the original building fronting North Warren Street. Its metal grillwork cab could hold four passengers.

D. Site:

1. General siting and orientation: The building occupies the southeast corner of the intersection of North Warren Street and East Hanover Street. It is within the block defined by Warren, Hanover, East State Street, and North Broad Street, known in the 20th century as the "Dunham Block" for a large downtown department store which occupied many buildings in the area. The hotel practically marked the center of downtown Trenton in the 19th century, when North Warren was a center of commercial activity, and a streetcar stopped one block east of the hotel on East Hanover Street and Broad. The rail line is gone, and the center of commercial activity has moved east and south over the course of the 20th century, leaving the hotel in a rather quiet and depressed neighborhood on the fringes of downtown.
2. Historic landscape design: None.
3. Outbuildings: None.

Part III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original architectural drawings: Not known.

B. Early Views:

1. There is a copy of a sketch of the Trenton House dated 1835 in the Trenton Public Library's picture file, but it is most likely an unattributed conjectural sketch of the early 20th century. There are several details that throw into question its validity. However, if proved to be authentic, it would be the earliest known image of the Trenton House, and the only view of it showing the Georgian house which became the core of later additions.
2. An engraving of the Trenton House from across the intersection of North Warren and East Hanover Streets. Published in the New York Daily Graphic, February 21, 1878, page 748. Trenton Free Public Library collections.
3. Photograph of the Trenton House ca. 1890, taken from the upper floor of a building diagonally across the intersection of North Warren and East Hanover from the hotel. Trenton Free Public Library collections.

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4. Photograph of Warren Street taken from State Street, ca. 1891, and published in Robbins' Trenton Illustrated of that year. Seen obliquely in the middle distance of the streetscape, the Trenton House is white (paint or stucco?), in contrast to neighboring brick buildings. Both the earlier photo listed above, and the postcard view noted below, clearly show the Trenton House as a dark brick building. Trenton Free Public Library collections.
5. Postcard of the Trenton House, published by Stoll Blank Book and Stationary Company, Trenton, N.J. Unpostmarked, no date, ca. 1900. New Jersey State Library postcard # 07497.
6. Interior photographs of "The Ladies Restaurant" and "The Banquet Hall" in the Trenton House. Published in Industrial Trenton, 1900, page 86. Trenton Free Public Libraries collection.
7. The following postcard views of the Trenton House are from the extensive private collection of Trentoniana of Martin P. Winar. Mr. Winar is a life-long resident of the Trenton area, and an employee of the Mercer County Library system. His collection is the only record of the interior public spaces of the hotel. Dates given to the images are Mr. Winar's; the title is imprinted on the face of each card.
 - "Warren Street, Trenton, N.J." ca. 1900.
 - "Ladies Restaurant, Trenton House, Trenton, N.J." ca. 1900-1910.
 - "American Dining Room, Trenton House, Trenton, N.J." ca. 1900-1910.
 - "Grill Room, Trenton House, Trenton, N.J." No date.
 - "Writing Room and Lobby, Trenton House, B.C. Kuser, Trenton, N.J." ca. 1920.
 - "Colonial Banquet Hall, Trenton House, Trenton, N.J., B.C. Kuser." ca. 1910-1920.
 - "Gentlemen's Grill Room, Trenton House, Trenton, N.J., B.C. Kuser." ca. 1910-1920.
 - "American Dining Room, Trenton House, Trenton, N.J., B.C. Kuser." ca. 1910-1920.
 - "Ladies Writing and Lounging Room, Trenton House, B.C. Kuser, Trenton, N.J." ca. 1920.
 - "Gentlemen's Writing Room and Lobby, Trenton House, B.C. Kuser, Trenton, N.J." ca. 1920.
 - "The Trenton House Grill, Trenton House, Trenton, N.J., B.C. Kuser." ca. 1910-1920.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

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- e. Richard Hunter Associates. Archaeological Investigation of the Dunham Block. Hunter Associates, Trenton, New Jersey, 1988.

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b. Maps

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Trenton Times, April 18, 1918; August 20, 1962.

Part IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

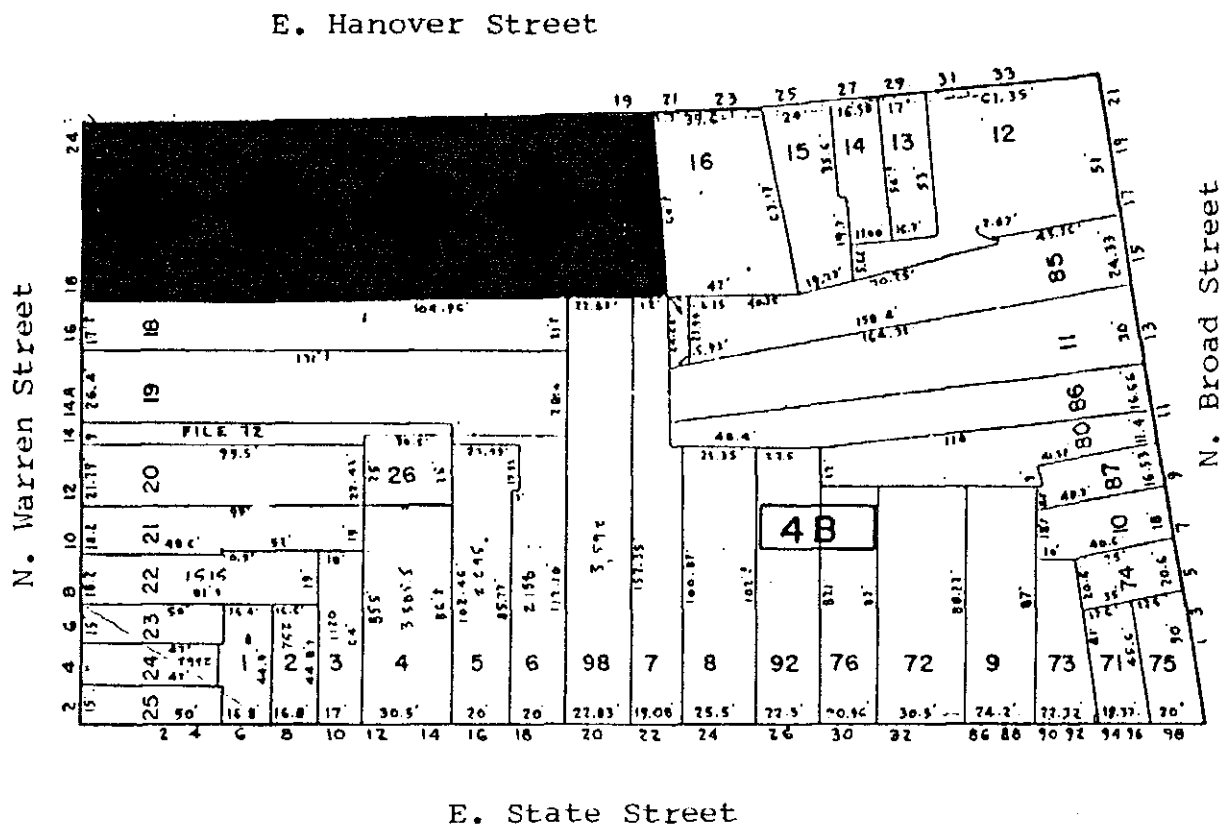
Documentation for The Trenton House Hotel was prepared for DKM Properties Corp. under an agreement with the City of Trenton, the Office of New Jersey Heritage, and DKM Properties Corp. The site was recorded to HABS standards to mitigate the loss of historic buildings impacted by a project utilizing funds from HUD through an Urban Development Action Grant. The site is under development by DKM Properties as the Capital Center project, a mixed retail and office building containing 331,000 square feet. It is scheduled for completion in 1989.

TRENTON HOUSE HOTEL
HABS No. NJ - 960 (page 18)

Prepared by: Janet W. Foster
Title: Historic Preservation Consultant
Affiliation: ACROTERION
71 Maple Avenue
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August - December 1987

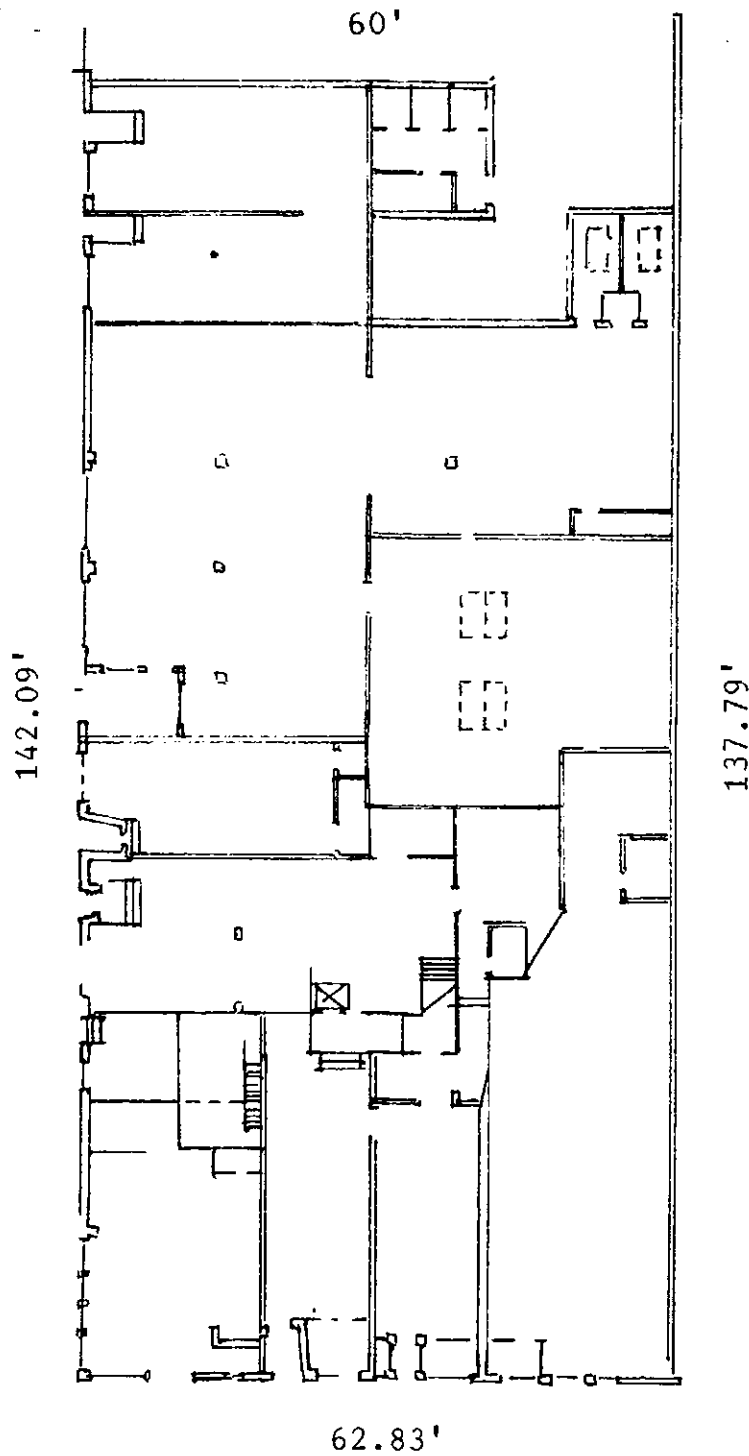
TRENTON HOUSE HOTEL
HABS No. NJ - 960 (page 19)

Site Plan



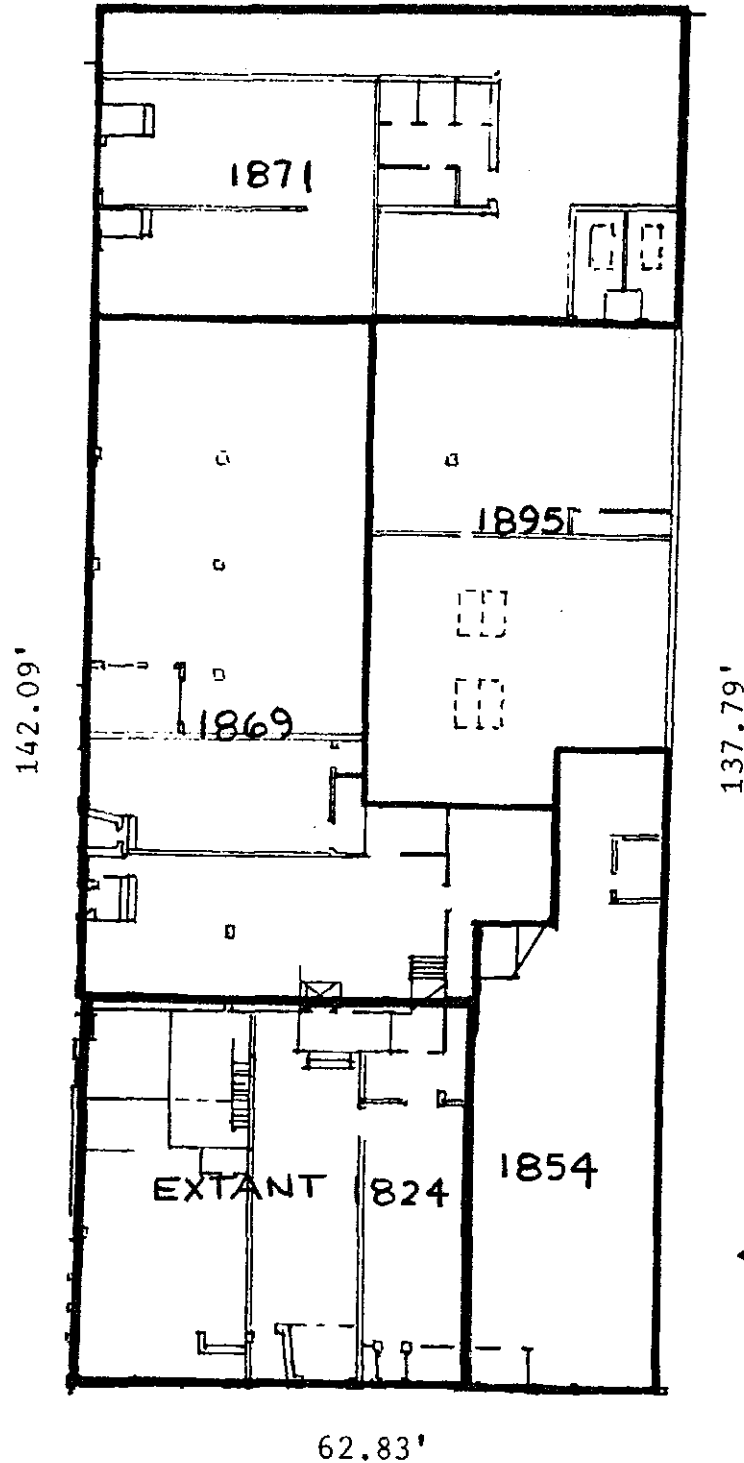
TRENTON HOUSE HOTEL
HABS No. NJ - 960 (page 20)

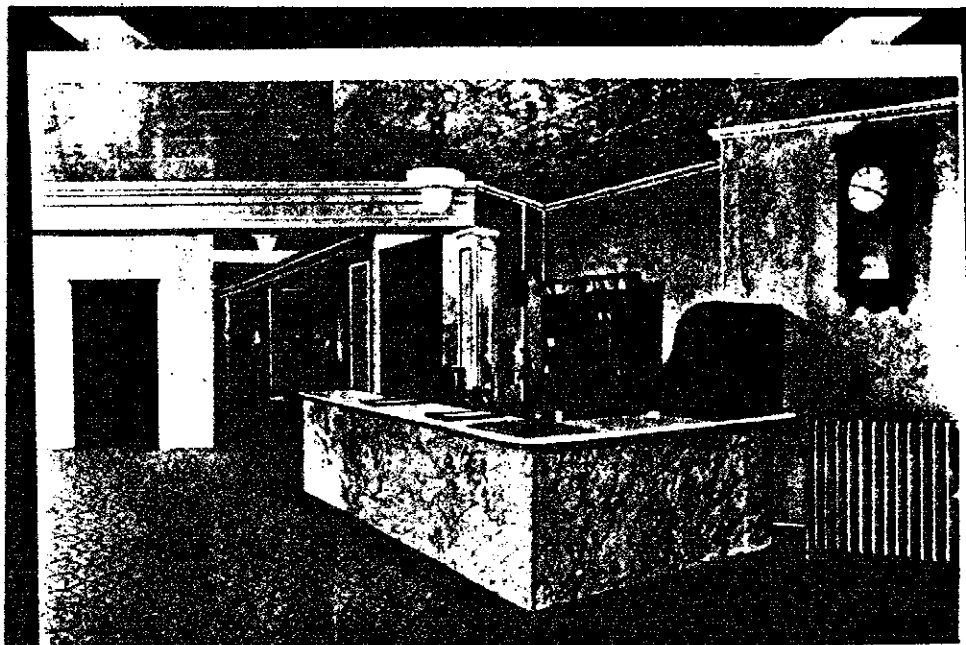
Floor Plan



TRENTON HOUSE HOTEL
HABS No. NJ - 960 (page 21)

Sequence of additions





Historic Postcard: Gentlemen's Writing Room & Lobby,
ca, 1910. Right section. Reproduced courtesy Martin Winar.

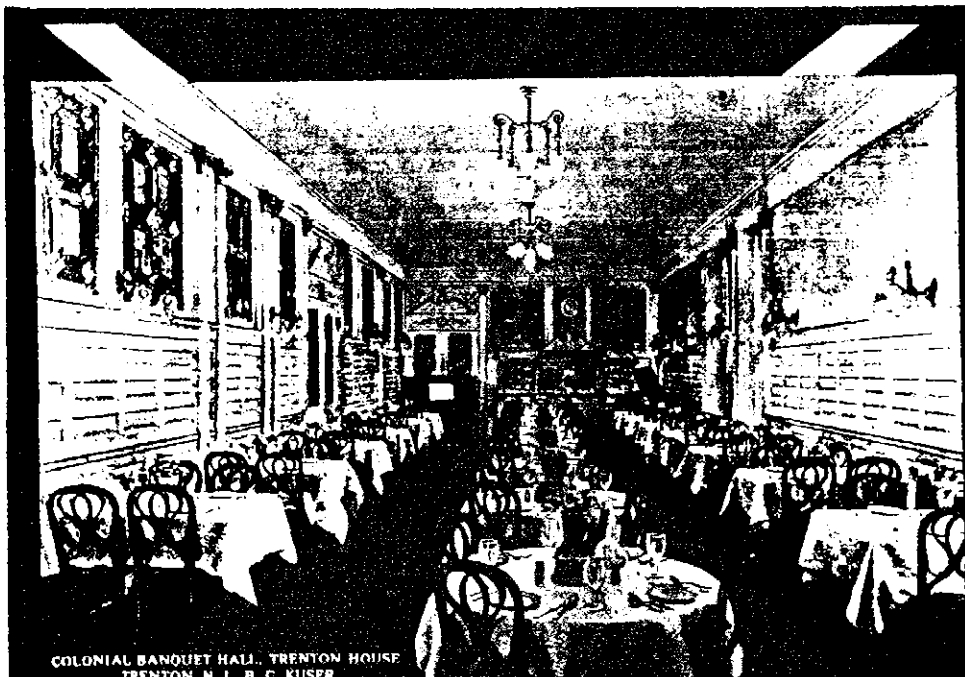


Historic Postcard: Gentlemen's Grill Room, ca. 1910.
Reproduced courtesy Martin Winar.



LADIES WRITING AND LOUNGING ROOM, TRENTON HOUSE, B. C. KUSER, TRENTON, N. J.

Historic Postcard: Ladies Writing and Lounging Room, ca. 1910. Reproduced courtesy Martin Winar.



COLONIAL BANQUET HALL, TRENTON HOUSE
TRENTON, N. J. B. C. KUSER

Historic Postcard: Colonial Banquet Hall, ca. 1910. Reproduced courtesy Martin Winar.

